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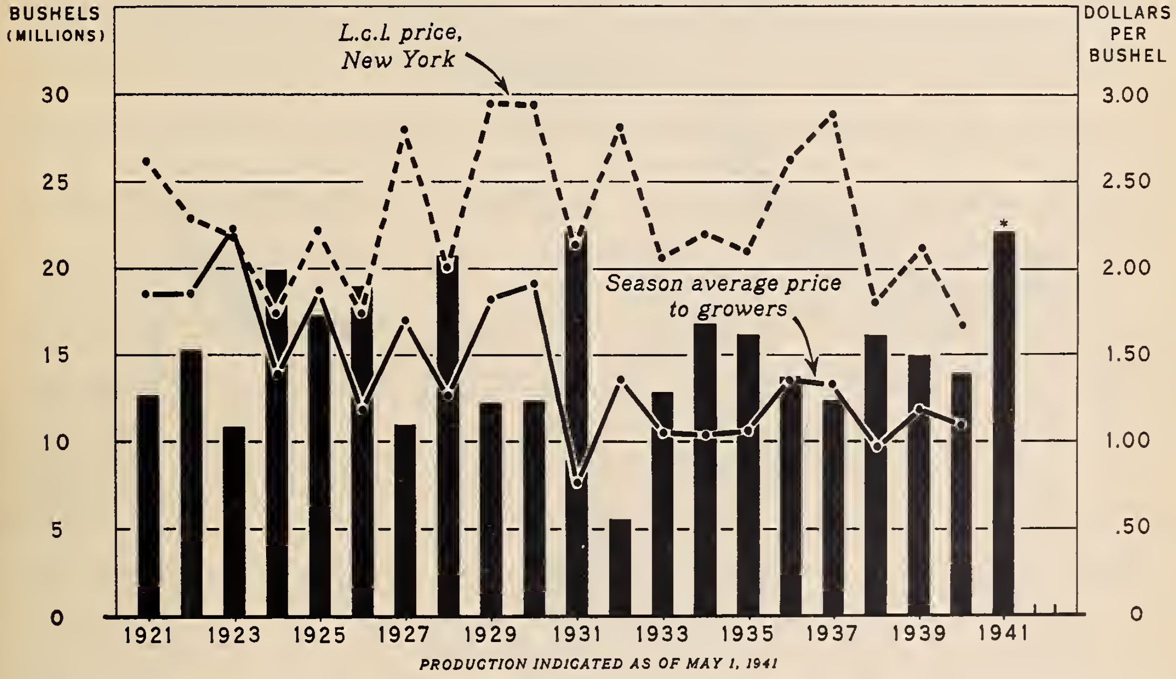
THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-53 BAE MAY 1941

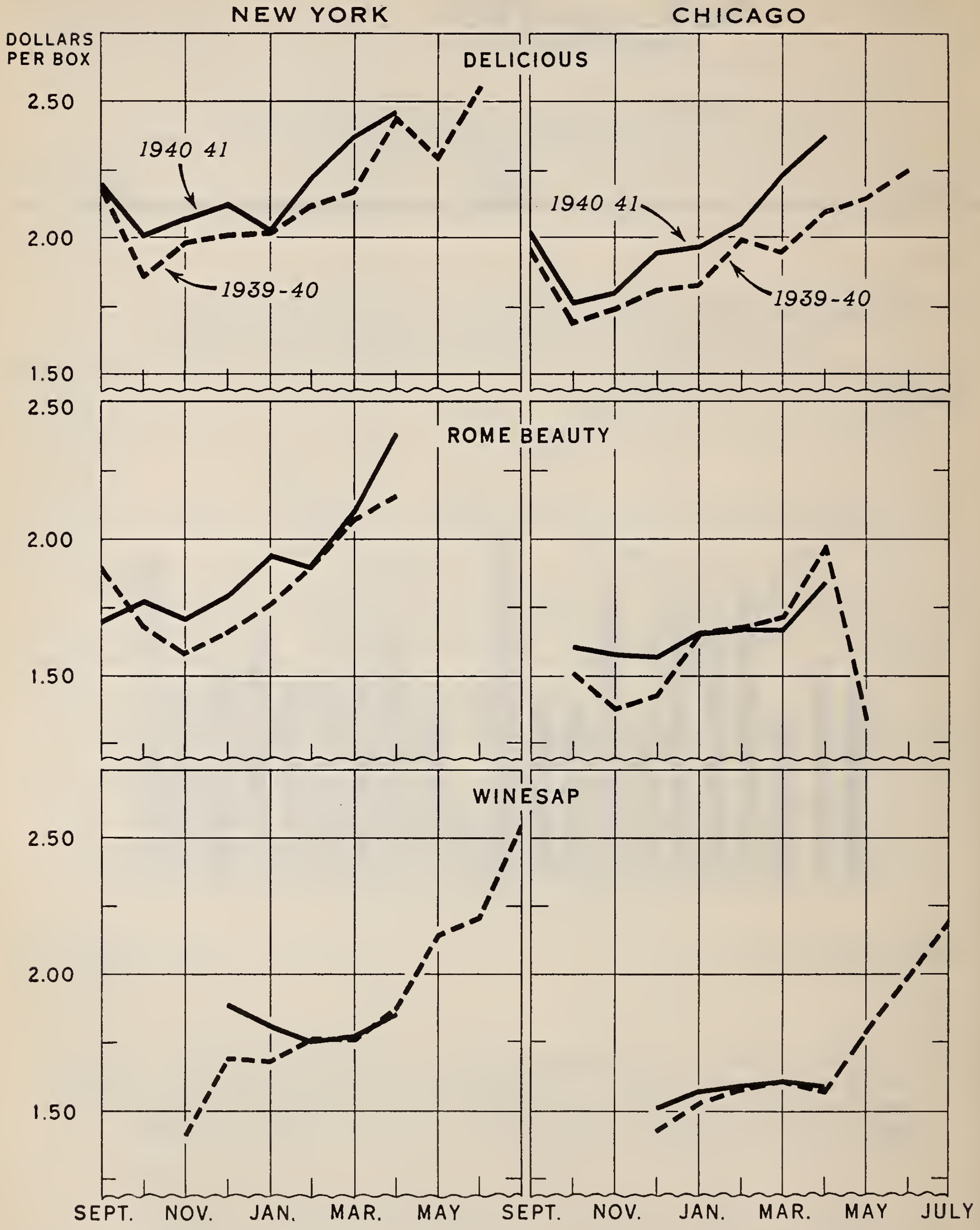
PEACHES: PRODUCTION AND PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES, AND PRICE AT NEW YORK, 1921-41



* PRODUCTION INDICATED AS OF MAY 1, 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34338 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The size of the southern peach crop is an important factor affecting prices of southern peaches. Examination of the year-to-year variations, however, shows that consumer purchasing power and the size of the peach crop in competing areas also affect the price of southern peaches.



APPLES, WASHINGTON EXTRA FANCY: WEIGHTED AVERAGE AUCTION PRICES, 1939-40

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FIGURE 1

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

As of May 1, the indicated peach crop in the 10 Southern peach States totaled 22.0 million bushels, the largest crop since 1931. Last year only 13.9 million bushels were produced in these States, but the price received by southern peach growers was adversely affected by a shorter than normal marketing season for the major part of the crop, coupled with increased competition from the late crop States. If the 1941 marketing season is normal, increased consumer purchasing power probably will more than offset the price effect of increased supplies, and prices should average slightly higher than a year ago.

On the basis of the May 1 condition and the estimated damage to trees in the Sacramento Valley due to excessive rain, the clingstone crop in California this year is likely to be about 68,000 tons smaller than the crop last year, and the smallest since 1929. The carry-over of canned clingstones and freestones is roughly estimated to be about 1.6 million cases. This would be the smallest carry-over since 1937. The price paid by canners for clingstones this year also will be favorably affected by the improved demand situation for canned goods.

On the basis of May 1 condition and the estimated slight damage to trees by the excessive spring rain, the crop of freestone peaches in California this year will total roughly 12,000 tons less than the 1940 production of 198,000 tons. The 5-year (1935-39) average is 179,000 tons. The relatively small crop of clingstones will result in an increased demand for freestones for canning this year over last.

Production of second early strawberries is indicated to total 4.3 million crates compared with 3.1 million in 1940. Prices of North Carolina strawberries at New York averaged 14 cents per quart in the week ended May 10 compared with 23 cents in the comparable week last year. The increase in consumer purchasing power this year has not been great enough to offset the depressing effect on prices of increased strawberry marketings. Strawberry production in the intermediate States is indicated to total 4.0 million crates this season compared with 3.5 million in 1940. Market supplies of strawberries during the remainder of May and in June will be larger than a year earlier.

Cold storage holdings of apples on May 1 totaled approximately 6 million bushels. These were the largest May 1 holdings in the last 10 years, 2.3 million bushels greater than on May 1, 1940. Prices of Washington apples in April remained above those of a year earlier, but in the first 2 weeks of May they fell slightly below comparable prices in 1940.

Orange production in 1940-41 is now indicated to total 2.8 million boxes more than in 1939-40, and grapefruit production is indicated to total 7.8 million boxes more. Auction prices of California oranges at New York in April averaged 6 cents per box higher than in the corresponding month in 1940. Prices of Florida and Texas grapefruit in April averaged lower than comparable prices last year.

-- May 21, 1941

DEMAND

Consumer purchasing power will continue to improve in the remainder of 1941 under the stimulus of the national defense program. Production of durable goods for civilian use probably will not expand proportionately, and a greater than usual portion of consumer buying power will be available for food, clothing, and other nondurable items. This will be particularly true if the Government's attempt to hold down prices of industrial products is successful. Increased taxes and purchasing of defense bonds probably will not be great enough to defeat this tendency. Thus, the demand for farm products may be increased to a greater extent than the usual indices of demand, such as incomes of industrial workers and nonagricultural income, would indicate.

PEACHES

BACKGROUND.- Peach production increased at a moderate rate from 1933-40. Prices received by growers also increased during this period. The upward trend in prices which occurred while production was also trending upward was due largely to increasing consumer purchasing power during this period.

The increase in production from 1933-40 took place largely in the late peach-producing States, and in California. Production in the early States fluctuated about a constant level. Growers in the areas that produce peaches for market as fresh fruit have been generally optimistic, and a large number of trees have been planted in recent years. The May 1 estimate of peach production this year in the 10 Southern States indicates that production in these early States may be greater in the next few years than it was from 1933-40.

From June to early August, 10 Southern States 1/ are the principal source of market supplies of fresh peaches. In the 5-year period 1936-40, approximately 45 percent of the United States peach crop, excluding production in California, was produced in these States. In 1940 the peach crop in these 10 Southern States was 8 percent smaller than the crop of 1939, production in competing areas was smaller, and consumer purchasing power was greater. Despite these relatively favorable factors, the average price received by southern peach growers for their 1940 crop was 8 percent below that received for the 1939 crop. The 1940 marketing season got into full swing much later than did that of 1939. Indications are that the major portion of the 1940 crop was marketed in a much shorter period of time than was the major part of the 1939 crop. Considerable quantities of late crop peaches came on to the market in 1940 while large marketings of early peaches were still being made. The year before only a small quantity of early peaches remained to be marketed when the late peach season got into full swing. Thus, it appears that the shorter marketing season in 1940 for the major portion of the crop, coupled with increased competition from the late crop States, resulted in prices in 1940 averaging below those in 1939.

In California the production of both freestone and clingstone varieties increased from 1933-40. The clingstone variety is used primarily for canning, and the freestone variety for drying. A considerable portion of the freestone crop is also sold for fresh consumption. In 1934-38, 81 percent of the

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1/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

harvested clingstone tonnage was canned, 12 percent was dried, and 6 percent was sold fresh. In the same period 7 percent of the harvested freestone tonnage was canned, 59 percent was dried, and 34 percent was sold for fresh consumption. The demand for canned freestones has been increasing in recent years, and last year 14 percent of the freestone crop was canned. The disposition of the total California crop depends on the size of the crop, the carry-over of canned and dried peaches, the demand for fresh peaches, and the market prospect for canned and dried packs.

In the 5-year period 1934-38, 20 percent of the dried peach pack and 15 percent of the canned peach pack were exported. Hostilities in Europe did not materially reduce dried and canned peach exports until May 1940. It is estimated that less than 4 percent of the 1940 dried peach pack, and less than 1 percent of the canned pack, will be exported during the 1940-41 marketing season.

Early peach crop likely to be largest since 1931

It is indicated, as of May 1, that the peach crop in the 10 Southern peach States will total 22.0 million bushels, the largest crop since 1931. Last year 13.9 million bushels were produced in these States. The marketing season for early peaches usually begins the latter part of May.

The price of southern peaches is dependent upon a number of factors. The most important of these are the size of the southern crop, the purchasing power of consumers, and supplies in competing areas. Other factors influencing price are the length of the marketing season and the quality of the crop. The year 1940 furnished a good example of what happens to the price of peaches when the marketing season is late and the bulk of the crop is marketed in an unusually short period of time. (This abnormal situation is discussed in detail in the background statement.)

If the marketing season is normal this year, increased purchasing power of consumers probably will more than offset the adverse effect on prices of increased supplies. Incomes of industrial workers (a measure of consumer money demand) are currently running about 30 percent higher this year than last, but it is too early to make an estimate of the production of peaches in the major competing late States. 2/ In the past, however, the production of peaches in the late States has been fairly closely related to that in the 10 Southern States. This relationship may be somewhat distorted this year because of the severe cold wave last November which killed many peach trees in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and western Illinois, and seriously damaged many others.

2/ Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

California crop estimated to be smaller this year

May 1 indications point to somewhat lighter crops than those of last season for both clingstone and freestone varieties. The May 1 condition of all peaches in California, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service, was 67 percent compared with 78 percent on May 1, 1940. In the Sacramento Valley clingstone area, a considerable number of trees have been, or probably will be, lost because of the high water tables resulting from excessive spring rain. It is roughly estimated that the California crop will total 458,000 tons compared with 538,000 last year.

Clingstone crop likely to be much smaller this year

On the basis of May 1 condition of clingstones, and estimated damage to trees in the Sacramento Valley due to excessive rain, the clingstone crop this year is likely to total not more than 272,000 tons. This would be 68,000 tons smaller than the crop last year, and the smallest since 1929.

The carry-over of canned clingstones and freestones will be comparatively small, probably about 1.6 million cases. This would be the smallest carry-over since 1937. The supply of canned peaches at the beginning of the 1940-41 marketing season was 800,000 cases smaller than a year earlier. Thus, 600,000 more cases of canned peaches probably will be moved into consumption in 1940-41 than in 1939-40. Since only a negligible quantity of canned peaches was exported this season, the increased movement into domestic consumption was greater than 600,000 cases. This greater movement took place at slightly lower prices than in 1939-40.

If the unusually small production now indicated materializes, the disposition of the clingstone crop will be changed drastically from that of previous year. Table 1 shows the estimated disposition of the 1941 crop, the disposition in 1940, and the average disposition in the 5-year period 1935-39. Of course, any change in the crop prospect would alter the situation.

Table 1.- Estimated disposition of 1941 California clingstone crop, fresh-equivalent weight, 1940 disposition, and average disposition 1935-39

Year beginning June 1	Production			Canned	Dried	Used fresh
	Total	Unharvested	Harvested			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1941	272,000	0	272,000	262,000	0	10,000
1940	340,000	15,000	325,000	283,000	27,000	15,000
Average 1935-39	336,000	7,000	329,000	274,000	35,000	20,000

It appears that total production of clingstone peaches will be less than the amount used last year for canning alone. The price paid by canners this year also will be favorably affected by the improved demand situation for canned goods.

Freestone crop likely to be smaller this year

On the basis of May 1 condition of freestone peaches and the estimated slight damage to trees by the excessive spring rain, the crop this year may total roughly 186,000 tons. This compares with the 1940 production of 198,000 tons, and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 179,000 tons.

The outlook for freestone peaches is comparatively favorable. The relatively small crop of clingstones will result in an increased demand for freestones for canning. Also, the demand for dried peaches will be increased over a year ago as a result of increased consumer purchasing power. It is anticipated that the amount of freestones canned from the 1941 crop will be considerably greater this year than last. Table 2 shows the estimated disposition of the 1941 crop, the disposition in 1940, and the average disposition in the 5-year period 1935-39.

Table 2.- Estimated disposition of 1941 California freestone crop, fresh-equivalent weight, 1940 disposition, and average disposition 1935-39

Year beginning June 1	Production			Canned	Dried	Used fresh
	Total	Unharvested	Harvested			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1941	186,000	0	186,000	35,000	100,000	51,000
1940	198,000	0	198,000	27,700	102,000	68,300
Average 1935-39	179,000	0	179,000	15,000	100,000	64,000

STRAWBERRIES

BACKGROUND.- Production of strawberries increased from 9.4 million crates in 1936 to 14.3 million in 1940. The crop in 1940 was the largest on record. The greatest production increases occurred in the late and intermediate States. There was a slight upward trend in production in the second early States, and production in the early States remained about constant. Prices have shown a downward trend since 1936. Returns to growers, however, have increased.

Production of early strawberries in 1941 is indicated to total 2.5 million crates compared with 2 million last year. The major portion of this crop has been marketed, although some Louisiana berries will be available until late May. Prices of Louisiana berries this year at Chicago probably will average below those of a year earlier.

Production of second early strawberries is indicated to total 4.3 million crates compared with 3.1 million in 1940, an increase of 39 percent. These strawberries are usually marketed during May. Prices of North Carolina strawberries at New York averaged 14 cents per quart in the week ended May 10 compared with 23 cents in the comparable week last year. The increase in consumer purchasing power this year over last has not been great enough to offset the depressing effect on prices of increased strawberry marketings.

Strawberry production in the intermediate States is indicated to total 4.0 million crates this season compared with 3.5 million in 1940. The Agricultural Marketing Service reports that growing conditions for the most part have been excellent, and shipments should start late this month. Market supplies during the remainder of May and in June will be larger than a year earlier. The intermediate crop will compete to some extent with the late crops. The acreage in the late States is indicated to be 300 acres larger this year than last. Yields last year, however, were very good.

APPLES

BACKGROUND.- There were approximately 115.5 million bushels of apples produced commercially in 1940. In 1939 the commercial crop totaled 143.1 million bushels, of which 127.9 million bushels were marketed, in one form or another, through regular domestic trade channels. Even though the 1940 crop was smaller than 128 million bushels, the virtual loss of export outlets made it difficult to market varieties formerly exported. To alleviate this situation, the Department of Agriculture has made large purchases of export varieties from the 1940 crop.

Auction and wholesale prices of apples from September through November averaged considerably above those of a year earlier as the result of smaller domestic marketings and increased consumer incomes this year.

Cold storage holdings of apples on December 1 were the largest since 1937, and except for 1931 and 1937 were the largest in the last 12 years. The factors contributing to these large storage holdings have been discussed in detail in previous issues of this report.

Domestic marketings of fresh apples from December through March were greater than in the same period a year earlier. As a result of this, the rise in wholesale and auction apple prices from December through March was less than the rise during the same period last season. However, because of increased consumer purchasing power, prices in this period were higher this year.

Domestic sales in April smaller than those a year earlier

Approximately 4.6 million bushels of apples were withdrawn from cold storage in April compared with 5.0 million withdrawn in April 1940. The movement into regular domestic trade channels was about 543,000 bushels less. Prices in April averaged above those of a year earlier.

Domestic supply will be exceptionally large during May and June

There will be roughly 2.3 million bushels more apples to be marketed domestically during the remainder of the season than there were in the same period last year. On a percentage basis there will be 65 percent more apples to be marketed domestically during the remaining months of the season.

Auction and wholesale prices in the week ended May 10 averaged below comparable prices last year.

CITRUS

BACKGROUND.- During the decade prior to 1930, when variations in consumer purchasing power were relatively minor, a marked inverse relationship existed between total production of citrus fruits and citrus prices. The extremely low prices received for citrus fruits from 1930-32 were largely a result of increasing production and decreasing consumer purchasing power. Since 1932 consumer demand has been increasing, but production has increased so sharply that prices have continued to decline.

The trend in orange production in the United States has been steadily upward during the past 20 years. This upward trend has been particularly marked in the production of Valencias in California, and of all oranges in Florida. Although prices of oranges reflect changes in consumer income as well as changes in production, the upward trend in production during the past 20 years has been accompanied by a downward trend in prices received by growers.

During the decade, 1919 to 1929, grapefruit production in the United States followed a gradual upward trend. Since that period, the increase has been more pronounced, with production in Texas increasing at a more rapid rate than in other areas. Prices have not recovered from the low level of the depression years following 1929, chiefly because of the rapid increase in production since that time.

Both production and farm prices of lemons followed a gradual upward trend from 1921-22 to 1929-30. Since that time production has continued to increase, and the trend in prices has been generally downward. Imports of lemons have been negligible since 1929-30.

Production

Oranges: The latest estimate places 1940-41 orange production at 78.4 million boxes, a reduction of 2.2 million boxes from the estimate made as of April 1. In 1939-40, 75.6 million boxes of oranges were produced.

The Valencia crop in California is now placed at 25.1 million boxes, 1.7 million boxes smaller than that of a year ago. The Agricultural Marketing Service reports that the harvest of the California navel and miscellaneous crop is drawing to a close and harvest of Valencias has begun.

Grapefruit: The May 1 estimate of grapefruit production in 1940-41 was 7 percent greater than the estimate made a month earlier. Grapefruit production from the bloom of 1940 is now estimated to total 43.0 million boxes compared with 35.2 million in 1939-40. As a result of changes made in quarantine regulations, Texas producers will be permitted to pick grapefruit through May.

Shipments

Oranges: Shipments of California navel and miscellaneous oranges have been decreasing during the past month, and indications are that only a small quantity remains to be shipped. Shipments of these oranges from the beginning of the season to date have been 5 percent greater than in the same period in the 1939-40 season. The production of California and Arizona navels and miscellaneous in 1940-41 is estimated to be 10 percent greater than a year earlier. Shipments of Florida oranges between October 20 and May 10 totaled 48,000 cars compared with 44,000 in the same period a year ago. Shipments of Florida Valencias have been nearly double those of last year. The Florida shipment data do not include oranges trucked to canners. A larger portion of the Florida early and midseason crop was utilized by processing plants this year than in any previous year.

Grapefruit: Shipments of Florida and Texas grapefruit so far this season have been 13 percent greater than in the comparable period a year ago. Florida shipments do not include grapefruit trucked to canners and to boats. Total production of grapefruit is estimated to be 22 percent greater than in 1939-40. Indications are that the canned pack of grapefruit in the 1940-41 season is of record proportions. The segment pack is probably smaller this year than last, but the juice pack is greater. Approximately 16.4 million boxes of the 1939-40 crop were canned.

Prices

Oranges: April auction prices of California navel oranges averaged slightly above those of a year earlier, and April prices of Florida oranges averaged below April 1940 prices.

Grapefruit: Prices of Florida grapefruit at New York have been considerably below those of last year from the beginning of the season to date. Auction prices of Texas grapefruit at Chicago, except for the month of January, have been slightly below prices a year earlier.

Large purchases of grapefruit made by Department of Agriculture this season

Up to May 10 the Department of Agriculture had purchased approximately 1.2 million boxes of fresh grapefruit. Up to the same date the Department had purchased approximately 602,100 boxes of grapefruit to be processed, 401,000 cases of grapefruit segments from canners' stocks, and 717,600 cases of grapefruit juice from canners' stocks. Only a negligible quantity of grapefruit was purchased by the Department from the 1939-40 crop.

Table 1.- Apples, Washington: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, extra fancy grade, at New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	1940				1941			
	Delicious	Rome Beauty	Winesap	All leading varieties 1/	Delicious	Rome Beauty	Winesap	All leading varieties 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:								
Month-								
Feb.	2.12	1.90	1.76	1.88	2.22	1.90	1.75	2.00
Mar.	2.17	2.07	1.76	1.95	2.37	2.10	1.77	2.05
Apr.	2.44	2.16	1.88		2.46	2.38	1.85	1.98
Week-								
Apr. 11	2.41	2.07	1.77	2.04	2.71	2.34	2.12	2.17
18	2.54	2.21	1.92	2.13	2.52	2.41	1.80	1.96
25	2.43	2.22	1.97	2.14	2.26	---	1.70	1.84
May 2	2.51	---	1.83	1.99	2.33	2.08	1.79	1.83
9	2.36	---	1.90	2.01	2.39	1.65	1.95	1.96
Chicago								
Month-								
Feb.	1.98	1.68	1.58	1.72	2.05	1.67	1.59	1.68
Mar.	1.95	1.71	1.61	1.76	2.23	1.67	1.61	1.82
Apr.	2.10	1.97	1.57	1.82	2.37	1.84	1.59	1.85
Week-								
Apr. 11	2.03	1.62	1.55	1.77	2.48	2.01	1.69	2.02
18	2.19	1.90	1.56	1.87	2.40	1.73	1.55	1.82
25	2.14	1.60	1.57	1.81	2.15	1.60	1.51	1.67
May 2	2.12	2.22	1.61	1.87	2.20	2/ 1.76	1.50	1.72
9	2.17	---	1.65	1.79	2.26	2/ 1.55	1.56	1.68

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

1/ Includes all grades of leading varieties from Western States. 2/ Fancy grade.

Table 2.- Pears, Argentine: Auction sales and weighted average price per box, specified varieties, all grades, at New York, 1941 with comparisons

Week ended	1940				1941			
	Williams		D'Anjou		Williams		D'Anjou	
	Boxes	Price	Boxes	Price	Boxes	Price	Boxes	Price
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
Month-								
Feb.	33,822	2.33	---	---	22,650	2.29	---	---
Mar.	73,025	2.12	---	---	66,175	2.52	9,025	3.02
Apr.	41,973	2.15	1,294	3.01	45,365	3.16	7,900	3.45
Week-								
Apr. 11	7,885	2.02	---	---	14,235	3.24	1,500	3.37
18	9,115	2.11	895	3.01	13,265	3.22	150	3.48
25	6,835	2.24	---	---	5,285	3.37	4,530	3.43
May 2	2,070	2.39	740	2.85	---	---	1,690	3.59
9	---	---	---	---	575	1.76	2,325	4.13

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 3.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, at New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	1940 D'Anjou	1940 Winter Nelis	1941 D'Anjou	1941 Winter Nelis
New York	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month-				
Feb.	2.29	1.97	2.48	1.65
Mar.	2.43	2.06	2.88	2.25
Apr.	2.56	2.13	2.98	2.46
Week-				
Apr. 11	2.44	2.14	3.15	2.43
18	2.55	2.22	2.96	2.43
25	2.86	2.06	2.83	2.35
May 2	2.59	2.10	3.13	2.66
9	2.81	2.41	3.46	2.66
Chicago				
Month-				
Feb.	2.15	---	2.48	1.57
Mar.	2.56	1.86	2.94	1.03
Apr.	2.65	---	2.84	2.47
Week-				
Apr. 11	2.54	---	2.97	2.47
18	2.68	---	1.87	---
25	3.02	---	---	---
May 2	3.00	2.35	---	1.71
9	3.04	2.10	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 4.- Peaches, early States: Condition, May 1, 1941 with comparisons; production, 1930-39 average, 1940 and indicated 1941

State	Condition May 1 Average 1930-39	Condition May 1 1940	Condition May 1 1941	Production 1/ Average 1930-39	Production 1/ 1940	Production 1/ Indicated 1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	63	31	90	1,920	1,344	2,430
South Carolina	63	44	88	1,236	2,158	3,315
Georgia	62	44	85	5,049	4,216	5,829
Florida	62	80	67	57	66	48
Alabama	60	32	87	1,448	700	2,380
Mississippi	60	38	84	842	420	1,214
Arkansas	43	46	84	1,785	2,040	2,964
Louisiana	57	65	76	290	442	469
Oklahoma	28	32	76	476	434	972
Texas	42	54	81	1,190	2,036	2,410
10 States	55	43	85	14,293	13,856	22,031

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 5.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, March to May 1940-41 1/

Week ended	Calif. Ariz. Va- lencias	Calif. Ariz. Navels and miscel- laneous 2/	Fla.	Tex.	Total 2/3/	Calif. Ariz. Va- lencias 2/	Calif. Ariz. Navels and miscel- laneous 2/	Fla. 2/	Tex.	Total	
										Com- mer- cial 2/3/	Relief pur- chases 4/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
			1940					1941			
Mar. 1	1	1,323	1,575	239	3,156	4	1,154	1,453	152	2,856	4
8	2	1,410	1,268	161	2,852	12	1,224	1,994	287	3,582	7
15	3	1,721	1,303	116	3,144	14	1,376	1,696	213	3,349	15
22	3	1,341	1,188	83	2,618	20	1,450	1,794	108	3,414	13
29	20	1,499	990	42	2,553	7	1,558	1,825	77	3,490	19
Apr. 5	29	1,348	967	40	2,384	11	1,261	1,729	78	3,095	3
12	25	1,776	981	38	2,820	16	1,554	1,579	55	3,209	13
19	53	1,744	991	24	2,812	25	1,341	1,249	42	2,658	8
26	142	1,718	980	11	2,851	72	1,397	1,409	37	2,915	4
May 3	634	984	767	13	2,398	1,082	516	1,591	32	3,221	4
10	1,089	548	669	3	2,309	1,610	372	1,728	30	3,740	4
17	942	594	503	---	2,039	1,667	39	1,602	28	3,336	22

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excluding relief shipments.

3/ Includes shipments from all producing areas, and also tangerines.

4/ Purchases made by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, March to May 1940-41 1/

Week ended	Florida	California-Arizona 2/	Texas	Total 2/	Florida 2/	California-Arizona 2/	Texas	Total	
								Commercial 2/	Relief purchases 3/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
	1940				1941				
Mar. 1	512	43	757	1,312	831	35	517	1,383	60
8	403	62	693	1,158	877	37	742	1,656	72
15	377	50	701	1,128	808	41	767	1,616	57
22	299	47	538	884	869	51	364	1,284	102
29	382	50	376	808	805	56	339	1,200	30
Apr. 5	607	76	576	1,259	828	59	426	1,313	26
12	464	102	409	975	882	58	379	1,319	26
19	468	115	222	805	764	53	210	1,027	29
26	483	145	154	782	675	85	114	874	26
May 3	396	194	76	666	842	90	95	1,027	26
10	337	256	4	597	788	95	64	947	31
17	300	208	---	508	759	95	77	931	30

Compiled from the reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excluding relief shipments.

3/ Purchases made by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1930-39, annual 1940, and indicated 1941 1/

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year average 1930-39	1940	1941	10-year average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	10-year average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Early (1)	8,690	7,200	5,500	70.0	70.0	60.0	610	504	330
Early (2)	26,610	28,800	29,280	65.0	51.3	73.1	1,730	1,478	2,140
Second early	50,330	51,280	62,650	58.3	60.5	69.1	2,932	3,101	4,328
Intermediate									
Calif., other	3,010	3,470	3,500	187.	159.	145.	559	552	508
Del.	4,600	5,000	4,500	51	80	75	238	400	338
Ill.	5,330	7,300	7,300	52	60	60	281	438	438
Kans.	1,150	1,400	1,300	46	40	100	54	56	130
Ky.	7,170	8,500	8,900	54	60	53	377	510	472
Md.	7,170	7,900	7,900	67	90	80	476	711	632
Mo.	9,510	14,200	14,900	39	25	65	365	355	968
N. J.	3,700	4,400	4,800	84	100	80	310	440	384
Okla.	1,150	900	1,100	35	35	125	38	32	138
Group total	42,790	53,070	54,200	63.1	65.8	73.9	2,698	3,494	4,008
Total four groups	128,420	140,350	151,630	62.1	61.1	71.3	7,970	8,577	10,806
Late (1)	26,780	30,500	30,900	69.6	93.8		1,865	2,860	
Late (2)	22,920	29,400	29,300	67.3	97.9		1,543	2,877	
Total all States	178,120	200,250	211,830	63.9	71.5		11,378	14,314	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Estimates include undertermined quantities used for processing; production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 8.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1929-38, annual 1938, 1939 and indicated 1940

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges:				
California, all	34,957	41,420	44,404	44,350
Valencias	19,830	23,450	26,883	25,080
Navels and miscellaneous	15,127	17,970	17,521	19,270
Florida, all	19,614	33,300	28,000	30,300
Early and midseason	2/ 12,125	17,150	15,600	16,500
Valencias	2/ 8,108	12,750	10,000	11,000
Tangerines	2/ 2,467	3,400	2,400	2,800
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,850
Arizona	213	430	520	600
Alabama	79	96	75	1
Mississippi	44	85	59	3/
Louisiana	271	385	228	253
7 States 4/	56,125	78,531	75,646	78,354
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	14,037	23,300	15,900	23,900
Seedless	5,033	7,800	6,500	8,100
Other	10,533	15,500	9,400	15,800
Texas	5,029	15,670	14,400	14,400
Arizona	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800
California	1,640	1,924	1,975	1,863
4 States 4/	21,958	43,594	35,175	42,963
Lemons:				
California 4/	8,233	11,106	11,963	13,588
Limes:				
Florida	28	95	95	5/ 80

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Failure reported.

4/ Net contents of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, about 76 pounds net.

5/ December 1 indicated production.

Table 9.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, by specified periods, 1941 with comparisons

Market and period	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Navels		Florida		Florida		Texas		California	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Month										
Feb.	2.88	2.99	2.56	2.31	2.20	1.84	2.08	2.34	4.25	3.35
Mar.	2.65	3.11	2.42	2.55	2.20	1.86	2.06	2.75	3.60	3.63
Apr.	3.02	3.08	3.12	2.39	2.54	1.95	2.88	2.50	3.73	3.40
Week										
Apr. 11	2.83	3.09	2.85	2.42	2.53	2.15	2.98	2.78	3.64	3.32
18	3.24	2.96	3.33	2.24	2.51	1.88	2.78	2.54	3.87	3.47
25	3.31	3.06	3.50	2.29	2.41	1.82	2.88	2.24	3.85	3.38
May 2	3.43	3.09	3.42	2.52	2.10	1.96	2.74	---	3.90	3.36
9	3.14	3.18	3.32	2.62	2.11	2.16	---	---	3.66	3.58
Chicago										
Month										
Feb.	2.86	2.94	2.31	2.39	1.92	1.67	1.96	1.89	4.03	3.38
Mar.	2.67	3.01	2.57	2.58	2.23	1.86	2.05	1.89	3.56	3.25
Apr.	3.21	3.02	3.23	2.59	2.34	1.81	2.36	1.91	3.66	3.19
Week										
Apr. 11	3.01	3.01	3.08	2.52	1.91	1.80	2.31	1.92	3.77	3.24
18	3.37	2.95	3.37	2.62	2.24	1.60	2.44	1.67	3.80	3.10
25	3.49	3.07	3.48	2.57	2.58	1.75	2.40	2.11	3.77	3.09
May 2	3.44	3.07	3.56	2.69	2.82	2.06	2.68	2.20	3.72	3.29
9	3.31	3.03	3.60	2.69	2.69	2.02	2.73	---	3.70	3.44

Compiled as follows:

New York, weekly reports of California Fruit Growers' Exchange.
Chicago, Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.- Fruits: Exports of fresh, dried and canned from the United States, by months, year beginning July, 1939 and 1940

Year beginning July	Fresh fruit									
	Apples		Pears		Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
July	108	53	179	58	287	55	60	44	102	43
Aug.	286	45	391	117	292	477	55	50	110	51
Sept.	348	77	291	52	234	227	56	31	60	33
Oct.	666	144	478	72	201	229	60	69	28	34
Nov.	701	111	276	56	260	227	71	61	26	36
Dec.	338	130	133	64	494	713	79	65	33	40
Jan.	244	64	65	19	289	341	104	88	42	1/47
Feb.	158	52	15	12	336	356	75	73	40	33
Mar.	167	68	18	11	399	370	81	100	40	39
Apr.	96		5		585		83		37	
	Dried fruit									
	Apples		Apricots		Prunes		Raisins		Total 2/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
July	330	39	1,154	119	4,760	1,671	4,961	1,139	11,695	3,151
Aug.	228	28	4,610	98	4,448	1,034	2,771	690	12,568	2,002
Sept.	165	26	3,419	146	3,754	1,314	7,837	1,034	16,037	2,828
Oct.	2,403	218	3,673	126	15,268	2,449	27,351	2,069	55,000	5,340
Nov.	1,805	51	352	104	7,017	1,468	4,368	1,660	15,044	3,870
Dec.	1,129	48	727	138	2,731	1,301	3,385	2,776	8,592	4,700
Jan.	512	26	565	88	8,333	1,264	3,530	5,059	14,937	6,742
Feb.	361	413	514	116	5,350	2,299	3,651	5,117	11,285	9,550
Mar.	1,250	26	501	170	3,676	1,589	2,793	4,130	8,571	6,357
Apr.	105		223		1,871		1,450		4,083	
	Canned fruit									
	Apricots		Peaches		Pears		Grapefruit		Total 3/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
July	3,447	43	2,847	180	1,169	67	3,204	28	16,165	872
Aug.	8,776	58	11,373	201	2,375	70	3,311	30	35,859	1,238
Sept.	5,870	55	18,109	385	15,531	343	2,784	49	64,350	1,642
Oct.	7,307	65	18,592	531	18,414	444	2,640	42	65,388	2,153
Nov.	1,781	90	7,043	573	6,472	320	10	10	24,589	2,186
Dec.	446	58	1,481	392	3,932	195	2,124	16	12,951	1,703
Jan.	1,142	28	5,259	204	2,199	207	6,228	61	19,412	1,109
Feb.	2,206	39	8,795	240	4,567	102	19,784	83	42,756	1,038
Mar.	1,373	38	6,966	406	3,490	161	6,570	103	24,898	1,353
Apr.	621		5,294		3,264		2,051		20,437	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Includes limes. Limes included in other fresh fruit prior to January 1, 1941. 2/ Includes evaporated fruit and dried fruits for salads, pears, raisins, apples, apricots, peaches, prunes, apple waste (except pomace) and other. 3/ Includes grapefruit, loganberries, other canned berries, apples, and apple sauce, apricots, cherries, prunes, peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit for salads and other canned fruits.

Table 11.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts, condition May 1, 1941 with comparisons

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Peaches			
Florida	62	80	67
California, all	82	78	67
Clingstone	82	78	63
Freestone	80	78	73
Pears			
Florida	60	79	79
California, all	77	75	75
Bartlett	--	75	78
Other	--	78	54
Grapes			
Florida	73	81	76
California, all	82	80	87
Wine varieties	82	83	88
Raisin varieties	82	77	86
Table varieties	83	84	87
Cherries			
Washington	--	--	56
Oregon	--	--	53
California	64	46	1/55
Other crops			
California			
Apples, commercial crop	78	66	72
Plums	73	72	76
Prunes	66	63	67
Apricots	64	30	59
Almonds	59	44	37
Walnuts	77	75	83
Florida			
Avocados	69	25	69
Pineapples	66	18	69
Blueberries	75	87	85

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ 1941 cherry production in California indicated to be 19,500 tons as of May 1 compared with 11,000 tons produced in 1940.

Table 12.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1941 with comparisons

Market and commodity	Unit	Week ended					
		1940	1941				
		May	Apr.			May	
		11	12	19	26	3	10
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Apples, eastern: 1/							
Balwin	Bushel	1.36	1.22	1.12	1.12	1.18	1.25
Delicious	"	1.92	1.71	1.60	1.60	1.58	1.50
McIntosh	"	1.73	2.10	2.06	2.03	1.95	1.97
Stayman Winesap ..	"	---	1.01	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.10
Yellow Newtown ...	"	1.51	1.49	1.56	1.55	1.49	1.37
York Imperial	"	1.38	---	1.14	1.16	1.15	1.13
Avocado:							
California	Flat crate	2.10	1.72	1.69	1.75	1.75	1.72
Limes:							
Florida	Carton 2/	3/3.50	2.79	2.19	2.00	1.77	1.96
Pears, Kieffer:							
New York	Bushel	---	.88	.76	3/ .88	3/ .78	---
Strawberries:							
Florida	Pint	.12	.19	3/ .12	.10	.10	.07
Louisiana	"	.14	.20	.18	.11	.12	.09
North Carolina ...	Quart	.23	---	---	---	3/ .14	.14
Chicago							
Apples, midwestern: 1/							
Baldwin	Bushel	1.38	1.23	1.25	1.18	1.09	1.22
Delicious	"	3/1.58	1.53	1.39	1.33	1.32	1.20
McIntosh	"	---	1.42	3/1.25	3/1.25	3/1.20	1.45
Northern Spy	"	---	1.39	1.48	1.40	1.42	1.39
Rome Beauty	"	1.63	---	1.50	---	---	1.43
Willow Twig	"	1.80	---	---	1.50	1.59	1.58
Avocados:							
Calif., all sizes	Flat crate	2.42	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.72	1.88
Grapes, Argentine:							
Emperor	20-lb. box	---	3/2.75	3.12	---	3.25	2.94
Almeria	" "	---	3.10	3.12	3/2.98	2.83	2.78
Limes:							
Florida	1/4 box	---	3/2.50	3/2.75	2.20	1.96	2.00
Mexico	Bu. box	---	4.12	4.25	5.00	4.88	4.75
Strawberries:							
Tennessee	24-qt. crate	---	---	---	---	---	2.62
Louisiana	24-pt. crate	3.42	4.43	3.29	2.44	2.42	1.78

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Two and one-half inch minimum. 2/ Approximately 1/4 box. 3/ Average for 1 day.

Table 13.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended May 17, 1941, with comparisons

Item	Week ended						
	1940	1941					
	May	April			May		
	18	12	19	26	3	10	17
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apples, western	263	423	328	365	464	450	447
Apples, eastern	46	85	81	125	118	101	75
Cherries	80				4	28	65
Grapefruit	422	920	723	615	757	680	698
Lemons	629	490	558	632	659	516	674
Mixed citrus	108	201	138	142	188	210	204
Oranges and satsumas .	1,811	2,608	2,140	2,438	2,751	3,187	2,915
Pears	12	41	24	26	23	24	13
Strawberries	775	80	377	649	937	1,327	1,069
Tangerines	---	5	1	---	---		
Total	4,146	4,853	4,370	4,992	5,901	6,523	6,160
Relief							
Apples	---	55	72	250	228	135	160
Grapefruit	---	26	29	26	26	31	30
Oranges and satsumas	17	13	8	4	4	4	22
Grand total	4,163	4,947	4,479	5,272	6,159	6,693	6,372

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 14.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, May 1, 1941 with comparisons

Commodity	May 1 5-year average 1936-40	May 1, 1940	Apr. 1, 1941	May 1, 1941
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Blackberries	Data	2,597	3,934	2,911
Blueberries	for	3,769	6,408	5,469
Cherries	these	13,345	12,520	10,075
Logan and similar berries ..	earlier	1,286	1,664	1,460
Raspberries	years	5,445	10,442	9,029
Strawberries	not	20,674	28,829	21,858
Other fruits	compa-	14,838	17,751	15,585
Classification not reported	rable	14,115	17,857	15,425
Total	68,535	76,069	99,405	81,812

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 15.- Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings, May 1, 1941 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	May 1, 5-yr. av. 1936-40	May 1, 1940	Apr. 1, 1941	May 1, 1941
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrel	32	17	24	13
Apples	Western box	2,399	1,876	4,725	2,771
Apples	Eastern "	1/	897	2,860	1,615
Apples	Bushel basket	2,100	782	2,872	1,528
Total apples .	Bushel	4,595	3,606	10,529	5,953
Pears, Bartletts	Packed box	2	1	3	1
Pears, Bartletts	Loose "	1	-	1	-
Pears, all other varieties	Box	58	54	188	59
Pears	Bushel basket	3	-	15	5
Total pears .	Box and bushel basket	64	55	207	65

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets".

Table 16.- Apples: Holdings in cold storage, by States

State	May 1, 1941					May 1, 1940
	Barrels	Boxes		Baskets	Total bushels	Total bushels
		Western	Eastern			
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Massachusetts	---	6	115	---	121	69
New York	---	11	610	164	785	615
New Jersey	---	14	114	181	309	189
Pennsylvania	---	8	108	176	292	141
Ohio	---	10	48	69	127	87
Indiana	---	4	1	29	34	9
Illinois	---	19	96	154	269	128
Michigan	---	10	64	159	233	132
Wisconsin	---	18	1	8	27	16
Minnesota	---	22	---	2	24	10
Missouri	---	17	2	63	82	26
Virginia	11	14	340	418	805	311
West Virginia	---	---	11	27	38	3
Texas	---	28	---	---	28	23
Washington	---	2,253	---	---	2,253	1,403
Oregon	---	124	---	---	124	67
California	---	187	---	---	187	283
Other States	2	26	105	78	215	94
United States ..	13	2,771	1,615	1,528	5,953	3,606

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.- Fruits, fresh: Cold storage holdings, May 1, 1941 by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Bbl.	---	1	---	1	11	---	---	---	---	13
Apples	Western boxes	7	33	62	40	23	4	29	9	2,564	2,771
Apples	Eastern boxes	189	831	209	3	383	---	---	---	---	1,615
Apples	Bu. baskets	3	521	419	101	463	17	1	3	---	1,528
Total	Bu.	199	1,388	690	147	902	21	30	12	2,564	5,953
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	59
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Total	Boxes and baskets	---	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	52	65

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 18.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, May 1, 1941, by geographic divisions

Commodity	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
In small containers										
Blackberries	---	12	117	---	6	---	1	---	104	240
Blueberries	176	447	246	37	44	1	2	12	6	971
Cherries	20	632	225	23	142	1	10	---	24	1,127
Logan and similar berries	2	12	89	10	4	---	2	4	205	328
Raspberries	48	142	268	105	136	5	20	12	205	941
Strawberries	207	666	1,191	192	253	71	86	112	497	3,275
Other fruits	93	730	1,152	99	231	183	46	12	828	3,374
Total	546	2,691	3,288	466	816	261	167	152	1,869	10,256
In bulk or large containers										
Blackberries	174	1,103	283	141	335	18	58	8	551	2,671
Blueberries	455	2,941	745	237	115	3	2	---	---	4,498
Cherries	245	5,567	2,007	430	293	69	86	36	215	8,948
Logan and similar berries	52	211	299	18	31	17	1	70	433	1,132
Raspberries	1,033	4,583	1,736	220	121	43	28	7	317	8,088
Strawberries	1,272	6,753	3,369	1,435	1,657	113	642	303	3,039	18,583
Other fruits	171	10,848	6,683	671	1,162	294	220	86	7,501	27,636
Total	3,402	32,006	15,122	3,152	3,714	557	1,037	510	12,056	71,556
Total, all containers										
Blackberries	174	1,115	400	141	341	18	59	8	655	2,911
Blueberries	631	3,388	991	274	159	4	4	12	6	5,469
Cherries	265	6,249	2,232	453	435	70	96	36	239	10,075
Logan and similar berries	54	223	388	28	35	17	3	74	638	1,460
Raspberries	1,081	4,725	2,004	325	257	48	48	19	522	9,029
Strawberries	1,479	7,419	4,560	1,627	1,910	184	728	415	3,536	21,858
Other fruits	264	11,578	7,835	770	1,393	477	266	98	8,329	31,010
Total	3,948	34,697	18,410	3,618	4,530	818	1,204	662	13,925	81,812

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 19.- Peaches: Production and season average price per bushel received by growers in 10 Southern States, and July average l.c.l. price per bushel at New York, 1921-41

Year	Production	Season average price to growers 1/	July average l.c.l. price at New York
	1,000 bushels	Dollars	Dollars
1921	12,622	1.85	2.62
1922	15,221	1.85	2.29
1923	10,849	2.23	2.18
1924	19,950	1.38	1.74
1925	17,258	1.88	2.22
1926	19,011	1.18	1.74
1927	10,999	1.70	2.80
1928	20,746	1.25	2.01
1929	12,180	1.82	2.95
1930	12,285	1.91	2.94
1931	22,138	.76	2.14
1932	5,554	1.36	2.81
1933	12,875	1.05	2.06
1934	16,732	1.04	2.20
1935	16,123	1.06	2.10
1936	13,711	1.35	2.63
1937	12,316	1.33	2.89
1938	16,070	.97	1.80
1939	14,972	1.18	2.12
1940	13,856	1.09	1.66
1941	2/ 22,031		

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Weighted by volume of sales.
2/ Indicated as of May 1, 1941.

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All fruits: Production and price, United States	October 1940
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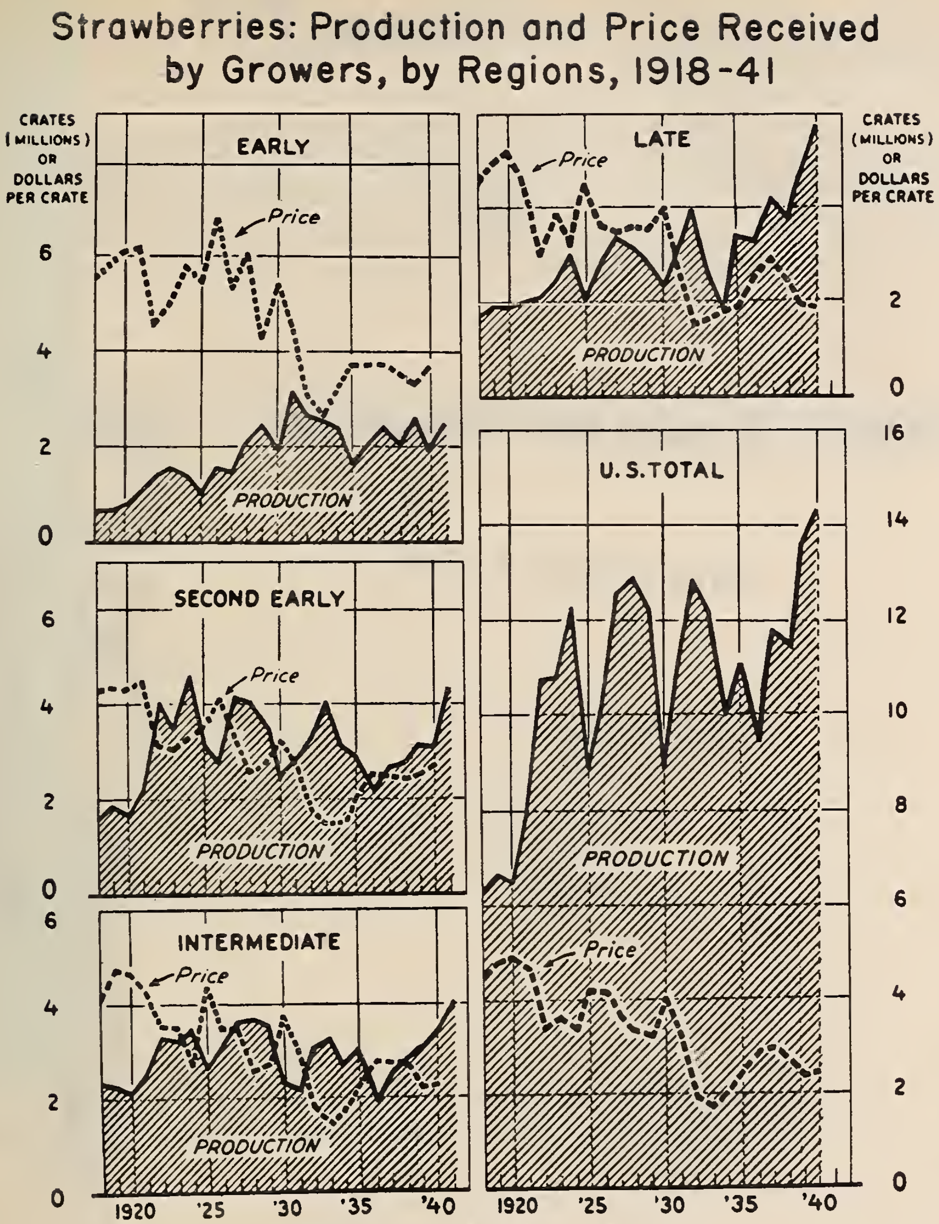
Dried prunes: Production by States and average farm price, 1919-40	June 1940



PRODUCTION INDICATED AS OF MAY 1, 1941

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 23836-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 2.- PRODUCTION OF STRAWBERRIES IN THE LATE STATES HAS INCREASED SHARPLY DURING THE LAST DECADE, LARGELY AS A RESULT OF INCREASED PRODUCTION IN THE FAR WESTERN STATES. PRODUCTION IN THE EARLY STATES INCREASED GREATLY FROM 1918 TO 1931, BUT IN RECENT YEARS HAS REMAINED BELOW THE 1931 PEAK PRODUCTION. SINCE 1924 PRODUCTION HAS DECLINED SLIGHTLY IN THE SECOND EARLY STATES BUT HAS REMAINED ABOUT STABLE IN THE INTERMEDIATE GROUP. TOTAL UNITED STATES PRODUCTION HAS TENDED TO INCREASE. ALTHOUGH STRAWBERRY PRICES HAVE DECLINED SINCE 1920, IN RECENT YEARS THEY HAVE SHOWN SOME RECOVERY FROM THE LOW 1932 AND 1933 PRICES.